

# CHINA



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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Housing Report

THE first interim report of the special committee appointed to investigate the colony's housing problem is a sobering document. It makes abundantly clear there is no magical solution available; that if the poorer people of Hongkong are to get adequate housing, new policies allied with a long-term plan are essential. The initial difficulty confronting the committee has been lack of vital data and statistics; for example, how many require resettling or rehousing and what is their rent-paying ability. The committee, and for that matter anyone else, can only hazard a very rough guess, and guesswork makes problematical a long-term housing plan. A census undoubtedly would be of some help. The committee urges it as a priority. It would not provide all the required data, but it could offer some useful working statistics, would pinpoint areas of population density and ascertain with reasonable accuracy the number of roof dwellers and other displaced inhabitants. Immediate official attention to this question is advocated.

IT is now generally recognized that the colony's housing problem has two components — resettlement (of squatters) and the provision of houses for poorer sections of the community and the lower-paid white collar classes. The resettlement programme has made useful progress and apparently could be accelerated, given the removal of "bottlenecks." But the overriding handicap both as regards resettlement and creation of new residential suburbs appears to be unavailability of developed sites. The committee has faced up to this issue in a commendable manner and proposes the immediate creation of a special development office of the Public Works Department. Its first functions would be to ascertain what areas of land or reclaimable sea are suitable for the construction of new towns or suburbs; what would be the cost of the basic engineering works required, and what would be the value of the land for development or sale.

The practical feature of this proposal is that it envisages eventual development to include sale of the land for housing, sale for industry, the construction of Government-aided housing and the construction of parks, public buildings, schools, clinics, markets and other essential suburban amenities.

MANIFESTLY if the housing problem is to be solved, the cost cannot be borne entirely by the taxpayers. They have already met heavy commitments in the matter of squatter resettlement and that burden will continue to be carried for some time to come. But when the committee envisages the building of new towns and suburbs, then Government and private enterprise must join hands to bring the satellites into being.

Government's first effective role in such a partnership could be the early development of land and the carrying out of engineering works necessary before any building construction can be attempted. The formidable task of rehousing a considerable proportion of the colony's population can only be fulfilled by carefully conceived and practical town planning. Realization must take a long time. All this is fully accepted in the committee's report. Government at least has something basic on which to work, and will be expected to make a quick decision on the proposals contained in the interim report so that the committee can proceed unhindered to complete its valuable labours.

## German Reunification: Speech To Satellite Chiefs

# 'NO HURRY' SAYS Mr K

HE TELLS PARTY MEN: MERGER IS NOT POSSIBLE TODAY

## HIS ADVICE: PATIENCE AND DON'T GET EXCITED

Moscow, July 17.

Mr Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party leader, said in a speech today that much patient work was necessary for the achievement of a reunified Germany.

He was speaking at a Kremlin reception for Herr Otto Grotewohl, East German Premier, Herr Walter Ulbricht, East German Communist Party leader, and other members of the delegation which flew to Moscow yesterday for talks with Soviet leaders.

"Don't worry and don't hurry," was the advice which Mr Khrushchev gave them. He said "the imperialists and monopolists want unification on the basis of the Bonn constitution and the Bonn regime — that is, on a purely capitalist and imperialist basis."

The German Democratic Republic is also for reunification, and I permit myself to guess it would, of course, want unification on a Socialist basis, on which it has built its state.

"Is it possible to achieve this today? Apparently this condition is not possible today. Much work must be done here, and in this work much patience must be shown. We must not get excited."

"But patience does not mean we must look for the time at which to capitulate before the capitalists. We are for peaceful co-existence that is, competition between the two systems."

### By Stages

"I think that if the Germans in West and East Germany are not interfered with, when the two sides can be convinced that they can solve their own problems, when they can take their place at a common table, they will find a common language — not at once, but they will reach agreement gradually and by stages."

He told the East German leaders "don't worry" over the fact that West Germany did not wish to negotiate with them. "Don't hurry, the time will come when they will come knocking at your door," he said.

If the West had been unable to "strangle" the Soviet Union immediately after the revolution, even less could it strangle the group of Communist countries now.

"On that side there is great strength — I won't underestimate the strength on that side — but on the Socialist side the strength is also not negligible."

### Hits The West

Turning to Marshal Georg Zhukov, Defence Minister, he remarked "isn't that right?" Mr Khrushchev derided the Western countries for calling themselves the "free world."

Mr Khrushchev also derided the "freedom of the press" in the West, where he said the working class "have the right but not the money to have their own newspapers and radio."

Although "imperialists greatly love to talk about their electoral system" they "crushed" the Guatemala government "legally elected by the people," he said.

Moreover, there had been no elections in Vietnam this summer as agreed at the 1954 Geneva conference "because in South Vietnam 'there has been formed, instead of the French, a most, so to speak, democratic state, and it firmly holds it in its paws.'"

### Strength Needed

Mr Khrushchev continued "this democracy is the conception of the free world. The free world consists of freedom for the capitalists to plunder the working class without interference from anyone."

After the Communist Party Congress last February "certain people" tried to use the decision that there were different roads to socialism in order to "divide the fraternal Communist parties and deal with us one by one." This we must understand and draw appropriate conclusions.

"Therefore, we must strengthen the solidarity between the Communist parties and working parties which stand at Marxist-Leninist positions. We must seek contacts with socialist parties, social democrats and working parties which did not stand on these positions." — Reuter.

## MP's VIEW OF TRADE BAN

London, July 17. A Socialist MP predicted today that the British Government is heading into "an utterly anomalous" position over the trade embargo on China.

Mr W. Donald Chapman said he understood that between 40 and 50 tractors and a number of small trucks had been exported to China as "samples" under the exceptions procedure prescribed by the general agreement on the embargo.

These "samples" were likely to produce sizable orders but the Government apparently saw little hope of easing the embargo at least until after the US presidential elections in November.

Mr Chapman thinks therefore that if firm orders are placed the government will either have to make wide use of the exceptions procedure — thereby rendering the ban virtually meaningless — or abandon the trade altogether.

Meanwhile, in the House of Commons today, Mr R. W. Lowry, Minister of State to the Board of Trade, said that 120 lorries had been exported to China since the beginning of this year. — London Express Service.

## Zorin May Tackle Satellite Unrest

London, July 17. Iron Curtain experts said today that the Kremlin has called in Valerian Zorin to cope with current unrest in the satellites.

Zorin, who was recalled suddenly from his post as Ambassador to West Germany, has been appointed a deputy Foreign Minister to serve with the Foreign Minister, Mr Sepplov.

A specialist on central Europe, Zorin is credited with having "pulled the strings" which led to the Communist seizure of power in Prague in 1948.

## 29 KILLED IN BIG BURMA QUAKE

Rangoon, July 17.

A severe earthquake last night rocked Mandalay, Sagaing, Bhamo and Myingyan in upper Burma, according to reports reaching here today.

The full extent of damage and casualties was not immediately known but unofficial reports said at least 29 people were killed. — Reuter.

## Britain To Support China Ban?

London, July 17.

Britain is expected reluctantly to support a United States motion for a further moratorium on discussion of China's admission to the United Nations, informed sources said today.

But Britain feels that admission of the Peking regime to the world organisation cannot be delayed much longer.

Any support she will give to a new U.S. initiative for postponement of China's inclusion in the United Nations would be prompted chiefly by considerations of Western solidarity, the informants said. No final decision so far has been taken by the British Government.

### After Elections

China's membership is expected to be raised at the forthcoming United Nations Assembly in November, after the U.S. presidential election.

According to information reaching Britain, there is little chance at present that the US will weaken its opposition to the entry of China into the United Nations, even after the election.

The indications are that if China's declaration on the renunciation of force in the Formosa area is not forthcoming by the autumn, the moratorium on discussion of Peking's admission to the organisation will be continued. — United Press.

## AIRMAN SHOT IN CYPRUS

Nicosia, July 17.

A British airman was shot dead this afternoon by three masked gunmen at Ayios Dhometios, a suburb of Nicosia.

The airman was visiting the house of a Cypriot friend when the three gunmen entered and shot him at point blank range. Ayios Dhometios is a western suburb of Nicosia through which most military traffic passes on the way to the major camps west of Nicosia. The area has been surrounded by troops and the investigation is continuing. — France-Press.

## General For Trial On Serious Charge

London, July 17.

A retired British General was cleared by a Wokingham Court today of a charge that he attempted to have carnal knowledge of a 13-year-old girl but was sent for trial to the Old Bailey on a charge of indecent assault.

General Sir Frank Masservy was a former Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army and of the British Forces in Malaya and Burma. — France-Press.

## PRESS COUNCIL ATTACKS GAG BILL IN LORDS

London, July 18.

The Press Council, an unofficial organisation which studies and pronounces complaints about British newspapers, today condemned a parliamentary bill which proposes strict controls for the press.

The bill, which was introduced to the House of Lords last week by the Earl of Selborne, calls for a licensed press under the supervision of an official three-man authority, licences could be withdrawn for a variety of offences.

The Press Council, a voluntary group set up by the profession itself with representatives of proprietors, editors and journalists, described the bill as "misguided and reactionary."

"Abolish Freedom"

"The measure would not defend but abolish the freedom of the press, one of the proved historic safeguards of the British people," it said. "In its place would arise a triumvirate of censorship empowered with the administration of only the loosest and vaguest rules."

"Almost everything listed in the possible violations of the required standard of propriety is so vague as to be impossible to define, such as 'undue publicity' (for crimes of a sexual or sadistic nature), 'unnecessary exploitation' (of human grief), and 'unnecessary intrusion' (on personal privacy)."

It added that a proposed veto on "disrespect or discourtesy" to the Royal Family "could prevent proper discussion of the behaviour of quite minor royalty even if they acted flagrantly against the public interest."

### Like The Times

It also objected to the Earl of Selborne's proposal that the "standard" of newspapers should be that of the Times of London during May, 1956. "This took no account of different tastes or interests among readers, the resolution said."

It said the bill would give the three-man authority "the most stringent powers of suppression"

and censorship that this country has known, whether in peace or war, for centuries."

The resolution concluded by saying that though the Press Council has no statutory powers, its censure, publicity and influence "has already had marked effect."

The Council then went on to deal with three complaints which had come before it:

★ It criticised a South London weekly newspaper for suggesting that anti-Semitism was behind a fire in a local synagogue. The paper should have printed a letter from the rabbi denying this and an earlier report that the synagogue had been desecrated and that its members were saying special prayers, the Council said.

★ It admonished the Sunday Pictorial for printing a picture of a child with the clear inference that the child, whose name was given, was illegitimate.

★ It persisted in criticising the London Daily Sketch for approaching by telephone the widow of a man who had just been killed in Cyprus, despite a letter from the woman saying she now had no complaint against the paper. — Reuter.

## French Tell Reds 'No Arms Cuts'

Paris, July 17.

The French Government told the Soviet Union tonight it could not consider reducing its forces at present.

A message, handed over in Moscow by the French Ambassador, M. Maurice Dejean, was sent in reply to a letter from the Soviet Premier, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, who invited various Nato countries to take unilateral measures to disarm without waiting for the conclusion of a general agreement.

The French Premier M. Guy Mollet said in reply reducing French troops stationed in Germany "cannot be considered by itself." — Reuter.

## POZNAN SEQUEL: 323 ARRESTED

Warsaw, July 17.

Poland's public prosecutor announced today 323 people have been arrested in connection with the Poznan riots. He indicated most of them would face trial.

In an interview with the official Polish news agency Pp, prosecutor Marian Rybicki said the death toll in the uprising which started on June 28 was 53. More than 300 were wounded and 127 were still in hospitals, he said. — United Press.

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FRIDAY, 20, JULY  
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Gregory Peck ★ Jane Wyman

SATURDAY, 21, JULY  
Lana Turner ★ Gene Kelly  
**"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"**

SUNDAY, 22, JULY  
**WIZARD OF OZ**  
JUDY GARLAND

MONDAY, 23, JULY  
**KING SOLOMONS MINES**  
Stewart Granger ★ Deborah Kerr

TUESDAY, 24, JULY  
Gene Kelly ★ Leslie Caron  
**"AN AMERICAN IN PARIS"**

WEDNESDAY, 25, JULY  
**ANNIE GET YOUR GUN**  
BETTY HUTTON  
HOWARD KEEL

## CAPITOL RITZ

SHOWING TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FINAL TO-DAY  
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.  
BOMBSHELL DRAMA!  
**EDWARD G. ROBINSON**  
**"ILLEGAL"**  
To-morrow  
ONE DAY ONLY  
"PICNIC"

POP

I DON'T WANT TOMATO & EGG SANDWICHES ANY MORE FOR LUNCH

WHY NOT - YOU USED TO LOVE THEM!

ALL THE CHAPS ARE FED UP WITH THEM - SO THEY'RE NOT MUCH GOOD FOR SHOPPING ANY MORE

POP

2317

# DEFENCE SPENDING MUST INCREASE IN AMERICA

Washington, July 17.

US defence spending would have to be increased at least \$7 billion a year to keep the armed forces at their current size of about 2.8 million men, military authorities said today.

This would almost certainly bar balanced budgets and hope-for tax cuts in the next few years.

This is the inside fact behind the military manpower cuts now being planned in the Defence Department. A substantial cut ranging from 300,000 to 800,000 men by 1960 now appears a virtual certainty barring any major worsening of the world situation or basic shift in administration policy.

### Assailed

A Democratic Senator today assailed the proposed cut as a "dash" plan that would undermine American power to bargain on a par with Russia.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, chairman of a Senate Disarmament Sub-committee, said it would be hard to win agreement on disarmament with foolproof guarantees against violation if you already have given up militarily part of your bargaining strength.

Some high administration officials, however, are backing plans being worked out by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for stiff manpower cuts.

These officials said the US can afford to cut its manpower strength because of greater emphasis on atomic-missile power defenses.

These sources said that US and other armed forces in Europe can eventually be "thinned out" and that Germany may not need to raise the previously-planned 12 division.

They said the Russians also are expected to make sharp military manpower cuts.

The Administration's financial dilemma was explained this way by high military officials:

### Need \$48 Billion

For the new budget going to Congress next January, the armed services have estimated they would need \$48 billion to maintain forces of the present size. Defence Department budget officials figure they would trim this to a rock-bottom \$43 billion. This would still mean an increase of \$7 billion over current spending, now running at around \$30 billion.

Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson has ruled this out and called for new plans which would compel drastic manpower cuts.

One reason the big increase would be needed next year is that the army has been living since 1953 on large sums left over from previous appropriations. It now needs new money to buy guided missiles and other new weapons.

The Air Force and Navy will need more money than heretofore to keep their air strength up to date. The higher defence

budget presumably would have to be sustained for several years if present manpower levels were continued.

### Not Decided

Cuts in manpower, if spread out over several years, would reduce money needs not only for men but for bases, housing and equipment.

Officials said the size of the cut has not been decided. Estimates range from 300,000 to 800,000 by 1960. The armed forces now have about 2.8 million men compared with 3.5 million when the Eisenhower administration took office in 1953. United Press.

## Austrian Comrades Upset

Vienna, July 17.

The tiny Austrian Communist Party today criticised Soviet commanders of the 10-year occupation era and Russian confiscation of Austrian oil fields and factories.

The party's Central Committee, in a strongly-worded resolution published in the party organ Volksstimme said that the 10-year long Soviet occupation which ended last May caused the Austrian Communist Party considerable trouble.

The Russians' presence, it said, tended to isolate the party from the working class. The simultaneous occupation by Western troops and their "anti-Soviet and anti-Communist propaganda" also caused harm.

"This propaganda was supported by encroachments of some Soviet local commanders and by the fact that the Austrian oil fields and many factories in the Soviet zone were confiscated by the Russians," it said. United Press.

### Feast Renamed

Cairo, July 17.

Egypt today abandoned the old Turkish name for the four-day Moslem feast which begins tonight, substituting the Arab name of "Eid El Adha."

The feast, celebrated throughout the Moslem world and hitherto known as the "Courban Bairam" commemorates the sacrifice of Abraham and the last pilgrimage of Mohamed. France-Press.

## BRUSSELS OMMEGANG



The famous Ommeegang procession was held in Brussels recently, proceeds going to the upkeep of the city's Folklore Museum. Picture top shows the scene on the Grand Place, as girls dancing on stilts and men on stilts arrive for the procession; picture bottom shows another colourful aspect of the procession. —Express Photo.

## OEEC MINISTERS REVIEW TRADE RESULTS

Paris, July 17.

The 17-nation ministerial council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) today reviewed the results obtained by their trade liberalisation drive and considered whether this could go forward and what new steps could be taken towards a further lowering of trade barriers.

Looming over the conference at OEEC headquarters here were the economic difficulties posed by West Germany's huge creditor position in the European Payments Union — nearly 600 million dollars (over £200 million sterling) up to last month.

Mr Harold Macmillan, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is presiding over the three-day conference. At their first session this morning, the ministers had a general discussion on agricultural policies, during which the need was stressed for further action in easing agricultural exchanges.

### A-Development

Tomorrow the ministers will study plans for close co-operation in the peaceful development of atomic energy and review European economic problems.

The main problem before the ministers today was to decide whether the 90 per cent target of private trade free from quantitative import restrictions and some member nations say they are handicapped in doing so because of payments difficulties.

The general feeling in conference circles is that the ground gained here must be maintained while an effort is made to solve the problems posed by Germany's special position as the great creditor power.

One proposal before the council is that a special ministerial committee should study the balance of payments problem and what remedial action might be taken in the OEEC framework.

Britain has rejected a West German suggestion that European exchange parties and in particular the value of sterling might be discussed at this meeting.

### Anxious

Conference circles said that the Germans themselves were anxious to ease their extreme creditor position and it was hoped such a solution could be found by a co-operative effort within the OEEC.

The respective British and German standpoints are expected to be discussed in informal exchanges between Mr Macmillan and Dr Ludwig Erhard, German Economic Minister, who will meet at dinner tonight. —China Mail Special.

## Ingrid Bergman Returning To America

New York, July 17.

Ingrid Bergman will return to the United States to appear on a television show this autumn after seven and a half years of self-imposed exile. Ed Sullivan announced today.

The TV showman said the Swedish-born actress will come to New York in October or early November to appear as a guest on his CBS-TV network show. He described Miss Bergman as "quite eager to come back to this country."

"She apparently feels the hostility aroused by her romance with Roberto Rossellini has subsided," Sullivan said. "I tried to sign her for a long time but got nowhere until two weeks ago."

Sullivan said he did not know whether Miss Bergman's husband, Rossellini, and their children will accompany the actress to America. —United Press.

## QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA EMPIRE

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA & EMPIRE  
2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

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BIGGER AND BETTER THAN "THE LIVING DESERT"



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GREAT DAY IN THE MORNING  
RAYMOND BURR-LEE GORDON-REDS TODAY

## GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW

Virginia McKenna  
Peter Finch  
**A Town Like Alice**  
From the novel by Nevil Shute

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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. || AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

OPENING TO-DAY

BENNY HILL  
**WHO DONE IT?**  
HELENA, DAVID, GARRY, LEE, KOSOFF, MARSH  
NEXT CHANGE: "TARANTULA"

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**ABDULLA THE GREAT**  
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"THE LAST HUNT"

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FIRST SHOWING IN KOWLOON!  
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**"LE TIGRE DE MALAISIE"**  
(FERRANICOLOR)  
MYSTERY OF THE BLACK JUNGLE

Press Photographs  
Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.  
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NEXT CHANGE

JANE RUSSELL  
RICHARD EGAN  
**The Revolt of MAMIE STOVER**  
CINEMASCOPE

Bit of a crust!

Gag

PRECIOUS DROPS FOR PRECIOUS MOMENTS.  
CHERRY HEERING



# Russia Cutting Troop Maintenance Costs

**72,000 Suicides  
Committed  
Every Year**

Geneva, July 17. Japan, Denmark, Austria and Switzerland have the highest death rates from suicides, according to survey carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) and published here today.

The survey also revealed that men are more prone to suicide than women.

The world average rate is three to one but it varies from more than four to one in Norway to less than two to one in Japan.

In 25 countries, with a total population of 400 million, covered by the survey, about 72,000 men and women committed suicide every year about 17 in 100,000 of the population.

The lowest suicide rates are reported from northern and southern Ireland, Chile, Scotland and Spain.

**THREE TO ONE**  
In the United States, the suicide rate among whites is almost three times that of the colored population.

Highest male suicide rates are recorded in Switzerland, Denmark, Austria and Finland, while the highest rates for women are in Japan, Denmark and Austria.

Suicide has remained fairly stable since the beginning of the 20th century, but the highest rates in the last 50 years occurred around 1930, at the time of the great economic depression.

The highest suicide rate among men is found in those 70 or more years old. For women, the highest rates occur earlier, between the ages of 50 and 60, the survey said. —China Mail Special

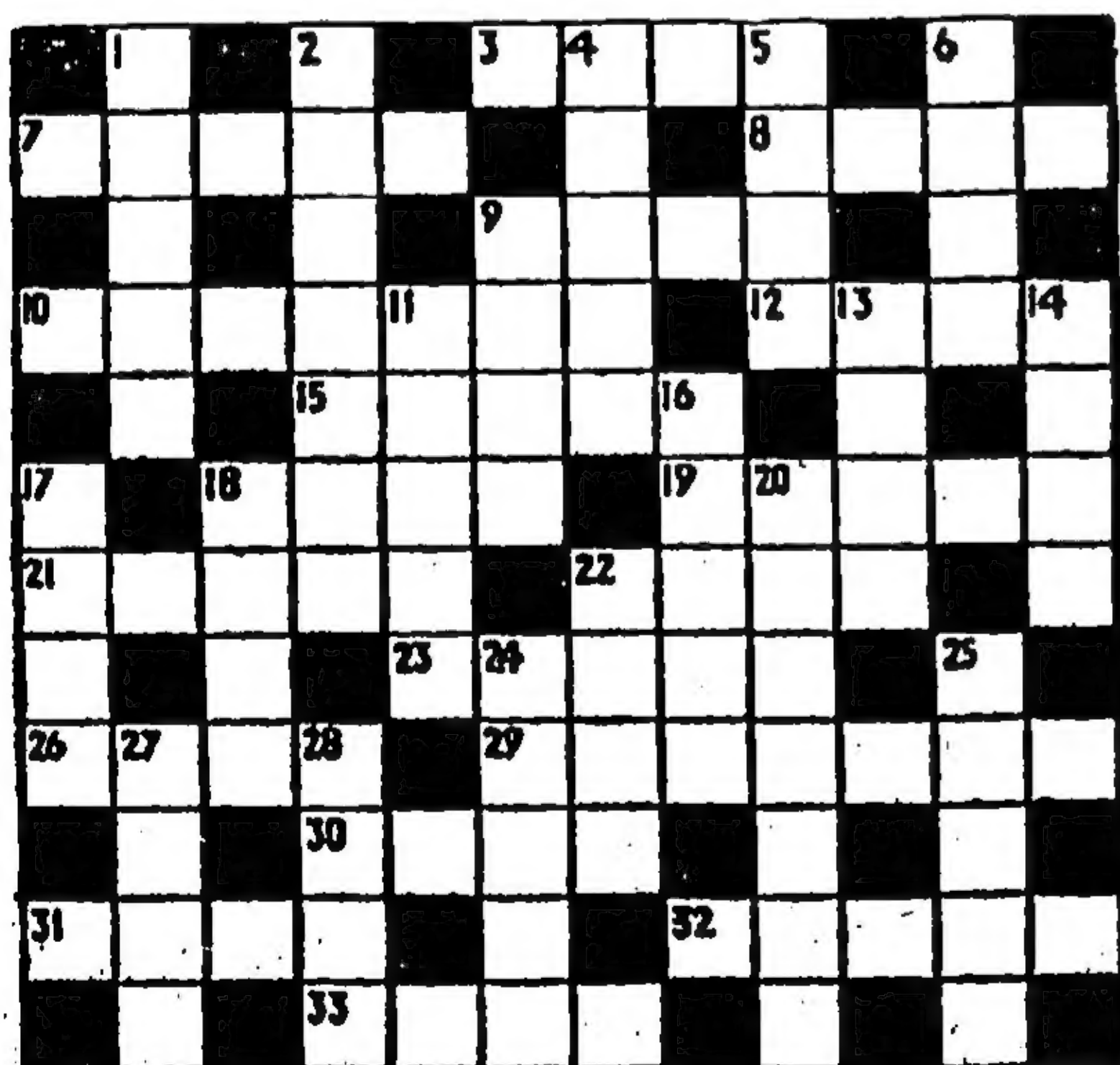
## Canada Favours Halting Atomic Tests

Ottawa, July 17. Canada is in favour of halting nuclear weapon tests as soon as this can be done without prejudice to Western security, Mr. Paul Martin, Canadian delegate to the disarmament talks, said in Parliament today.

Mr. Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs, told Parliament that Canada has already proposed the setting up of a committee of experts to study the limitation of tests.

He added that Canada was studying with great interest the Soviet Foreign Minister, Dimitri Shepilov's appeal in the Supreme Soviet last night, calling for the immediate banning of military nuclear tests. He said that nothing conclusive could yet be made of it. —France-Press

## A British Crossword Puzzle



**ACROSS**  
3 Blemish (4).  
7 Twelve (5).  
8 Persia (4).  
9 Abyss (4).  
10 Proclaim (7).  
12 Reversion (4).  
15 Green (5).  
18 Canto (4).  
21 Margin (5).  
22 Foretell (5).  
23 Express disapproval (4).  
24 Choose (5).  
26 Expires (4).  
28 Varied (7).  
30 Fish (4).  
31 Supper (4).  
32 Chile (5).  
33 Requiere (4).

## In East Germany INCREASING SUPPLY OF GOODS TO HELP 5-YEAR PLAN

By SIDNEY WEILAND

Moscow, July 17.

Russia today announced a 50 per cent cut in the costs paid by the East German Government towards maintenance of Soviet troops in East Germany.

## 1,500 MILES TAXI RIDE

Big Spring, Texas, July 17.

James Evans took a 1,500 mile taxi ride from Washington to Big Spring, Texas, to report for a month of air force training at Webb Air Base.

The ride cost him nothing—he was the guest of James Austin, also of Washington, who owns the taxi and was also reporting for training. —China Mail Special

## Gold Coast Election Was Quiet

Accra, July 17.

Crowds gathered here tonight in front of scoreboards set up to announce the results of the Gold Coast's general election, which ended without incident today.

The election was for a government which will determine the type of constitution the state will have when it achieves independence.

Though the first results were not expected for some hours, good-humoured crowds gathered in front of the scoreboards singing and shouting party slogans.

## ISSUE AT STAKE

The final result is not expected until about 6 p.m. local time tomorrow. The issue at stake is whether the Gold Coast shall have a unitary government with some powers for the regions, as advocated by Mr. Kwame Nkrumah's ruling Convention People's Party, or whether it shall be in federal form as advocated by the opposition National Liberation Movement. —Reuter

## Russia's Test Lies In Germany

Bonn, July 17.

Mr R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, said here today the "real test in Europe of the intention of the Soviet Union will be whether she will give the people of East Germany their opportunity to say they want to join with their colleagues in a free Germany."

In a statement read before the questions Mr Menzies said the Australian Government recognized the problem of German reunification "must be solved before we can achieve lasting European security."

A communique on Mr Menzies' Bonn visit recorded agreement with Dr Adenauer that finding a solution of the reunification problem "there can be no true peace in Europe or the world."

At a press conference, Mr Menzies said every indication that the Soviet Union desired normal relations with the rest of the world was encouraging "but that does not mean that the rest of the world should abandon its watchfulness."

## NO APPREHENSION

In reply to a question, Mr Menzies said there was no apprehension in his government about possible harmful effects on the Australian population from atomic test.

He added: "If we are at any time advised of any danger, we would be bound to take precautions."

On Indo-China, Mr Menzies said the general feeling was that the settlement reached would prove enduring.

"What has happened there is not quite as drastic as what we feared might happen 12 or 18 months ago," he added.

Asked for his views of the admission of China to the United Nations, Mr Menzies said: "I would prefer at this stage to say nothing of this matter." —Reuter

## The Tengku Will Seek London Loan



Kuala Lumpur, July 17. Tengku Abdul Rahman, Chief Minister of Malaya, will seek a development loan totalling about 2,000 million Malaya dollars (about 2,300 million sterling) in London in October, authoritative government sources said here today.

Final details of a treaty of mutual defence and assistance, in which some aspects of the loan are involved, would also be discussed, the sources said.

The Tengku has said he believed the Colonial Office will be "sympathetic" towards Malaya's request for a loan to prepare her for independence in August 1957.

But the Government sources reported today that they expected objections to the size of Malaya's request from the British Treasury. —Reuter

## Soviet-Israel Oil Deal

Moscow, July 17.

The Soviet Union and Israel today signed a two-year contract for the sale of Soviet petroleum to Israel.

The contract, signed in Moscow, stipulated that the Soviet Union would supply Israel with a total of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 dollars worth of petroleum.

The Soviet Union, which has been supplying Israel with petroleum for four years, is now Israel's second biggest supplier, after Britain. The contract signed today is to cover about 40 per cent of Israel's petroleum requirements. —France-Press

## Chinese Lorries

Paris, July 17.

A medium-sized "Léonard" motor lorry today successfully completed a trial run over more than 100 kilometres of metalled road, the New China News Agency said.

The lorry, with a load capacity of four tons, is one of the first batch of lorries turned out recently by the first motor car plant in Peking, the agency added. —France-Press

## Anti-Terrorist Barbed Wire In Algerian Town



These children are busy peering through one of the barbed wire blockades that have been erected in Tiemcen, Algeria, to prevent terrorists escaping after an outrage. All exits of small streets have been blocked, only main thoroughfares remain open. —Express Photo

## Poles And Burmese General Burns Dispute Over Rice

Rangoon, July 17.

A new obstacle in Burma's barter trade agreements with Communist nations developed today. Polish purchasing agents suspended loading of rice aboard the Polish ship *Toronto*, charging the rice being offered was of inferior quality. They demanded \$150,000 demurrage for the idle ship.

The vessel was to load 9,500 tons of rice as part of the barter arrangement under which 150,000 tons of Burmese rice would be swapped for Polish machine tools and other heavy equipment.

Qualified sources said the Poles stopped the loading after only a few hundred tons were taken aboard. The Poles said the quality was below that of grades Europe Nos. 2 and 3 specified in the agreement.

## One Shipment

Burmese contended the Poles were being "unnecessarily fussy" and were trying to get better quality rice than they had contracted for.

To date one shipment of 2,500 tons of rice has been sent to Poland. That was completed several weeks ago without difficulty.

The new issue re-kindled tempers here which were still raw from the recent flood of cement, packaged in flimsy three-ply bags which arrived on order from Communist countries.

Other barter difficulties rumoured around Rangoon, but not talked about by public officials, included the shipment of light bulbs, all with screw bases. These were of little value in Burma where "bayonet" type plugs-in sockets are used. —United Press

## SILENT SUB OF THE FUTURE

Groton, Conn., July 17.

The submarine of the future will be a silent, rapid vessel of virtually unlimited range, Mr J. J. Hopkins, Chairman of the Board of the American General Dynamics, naval construction company, predicted today.

Hopkins spoke at Groton at a ceremony inaugurating new vessels which will serve as research laboratories for the improvement of submarines.

He declared that the strategic importance of the submarine would be increased by the results of the research and its practical application.

Hopkins said that in the future, the submarine would play the role of a launching platform for guided missiles, a radar listening post, an anti-submarine weapon, and an underwater cargo vessel or troop transport. —France-Press

New York, July 17. Indian Minister of State, Krishna Menon, finally left here by air today to confer with Premier Jawaharlal Nehru in Cairo, after his plane had made two forced returns to the airport.

The Minister, who planned to leave last night, said because of the delay, he would go straight from London to Cairo. —France-Press

## General Burns Satisfied

Jerusalem, July 17.

United Nations chief Palestine trustee observer, Major General Edson Burns, tonight expressed satisfaction at the conciliatory atmosphere in which the mixed Israel-Jordan Armistice Commission met earlier today.

The Commission's session was abruptly suspended on Sunday when the Jordan representative walked out in protest against an Israeli move to censure Jordan.

The Commission was able to resume today with the return of the Jordan delegate and the Israeli delegation gave up its censure proposal, urging merely a resolution appealing for calm along the frontier.

General Burns appealed to both Israel and Jordan to use the services of the Commission for the maintenance of calm. —France-Press

## NOTE TO UN

United Nations, July 17.

The Israeli delegation to the United Nations today drew the attention of the Security Council to the "deterioration" of the situation along the frontier between Israel and Jordan.

The Israeli delegation, in a letter to the Council President, said that 101 incidents had occurred along the border since last April 28.

The letter asked whether these incidents, some of which were due to the activity of organised "fedayen" terrorists from Jordan, might not indicate that Jordan wished to withdraw from the cease-fire agreement signed by its government during the visit to the Middle East of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld last April. —France-Press

Nehru is believed to have manifested broad understanding for French goals in North Africa with certain reservations regarding the actual situation in Algeria.

The Indian Premier was believed to have acknowledged a considerable rapprochement between the French and Indian points of view concerning other North African problems.

## Only Discussion

The Indian Premier said that the talks were aimed at discussing and not at reaching solutions.

He said there were no specific Franco-Indian problems and mentioned the fact that the problem of France's former Indian territories has been settled. —France-Press

## Algerian Fighting Must End Says Indian Premier

Paris, July 17.

Indian Premier, Jawaharlal Nehru, told an Agence France-Press reporter today, after conferring with top French Government leaders that the fighting in Algeria must come to an end.

Nehru, who stopped off here for one day before going on to Yugoslavia for three-power Indian-Yugoslav-Egyptian talks, conferred today with French Premier Guy Mollet and Foreign Minister Christian Pineau.

## Not Mediator

Nehru also told the French leaders that a cease-fire in Algeria was an urgent necessity, informed sources said tonight.

The Indian Premier did not, however, assume the role of mediator in the Algerian conflict and did not repeat a four-point proposal for an Algerian settlement which he had made previously, these sources said.

## AIR BASE EXTENSION SOUGHT

Washington, July 17.

Negotiations to extend the US lease of the strategic Dhahran air base in Saudi Arabia are continuing in the Arab country.

Officials here said the negotiations are moving along satisfactorily but still may have a long way to go before a new five-year lease on the base is finally worked out.

The Dhahran air base is a key link in the US system of world wide strategic air bases. It is within easy striking distance of Russia's Bakur oil fields.

Negotiations to extend the 1951 agreement got underway in Saudi Arabia early last month. The 30-day extension was granted by Saudi Arabia when the agreement expired on June 18.

## SECOND EXPECTED

Officials expect a second such extension to be granted to permit continued American use of the field while negotiations are underway.

Neither side has disclosed what Saudi Arabia is asking in return for a renewed agreement. But the Saudis are believed seeking additional arms from the United States and a promise that the United States will not station any Jewish-American servicemen at the base. The United States does not now assign American Jews to military or diplomatic posts in Saudi Arabia. —United Press

## FORGED PREMIUM BONDS

Bangkok, July 17.

Police here warned the public not to buy bonds from unknown salesmen, even if they were offered high interest rates and quick profits.

The reason, they explained, was that the bonds were not worth the paper they were printed on.

Swindlers, the police said, were selling bonds for 25 baht (about eight shillings sterling) and promising a repayment of 270 baht (more than £4 sterling) within fifteen days. Police said that they arrested some alleged swindlers who promised to return the money they had taken.

They also announced that they had arrested other Thais who were running fictitious "banks" and getting deposits by promising 100 per cent interest rates.

The third lot of confidence tricksters told the gullible public they were "magicians" and could turn blank paper into bank notes. All those tricksters wanted, the police said, was "capital" so they could start a bank note industry. —China Mail Special

## Colombo Plan Cut Rumour

Penang, July 16.

THE Australian Commissioner in Malaya, Mr T. K. Critchley, said today he had heard nothing officially of a reported proposal to cut down Australia's contribution to the Colombo Plan.

The report appeared in the British-owned Straits Times from its correspondent in Canberra.

It said that aid would be reduced following instructions from the acting Prime Minister, Sir Arthur Fadden, that all Australian Commonwealth departments must cut their 1957 spendings.

Mr Critchley told a press conference today, "the plan has done much to promote goodwill and better understanding in this part of the world."

He said Australia's foreign policy after World War Two had created friendly relationships with countries in Southeast Asia.

He said "We take great interest in important developments in this part of the world, including Malaya." —Reuter

## Dulles Off Again

Washington, July 17.

The American Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, will head the United States delegation at the inauguration ceremony of the President-elect of Peru, Manuel Prado, a State Department spokesman announced today.

The names of the other members of the delegation which will be present at the ceremonies in Lima on July 23, will be announced shortly. —France-Press



# Why Did Queen Victoria Dislike Her Son So Much?

By ROBERT BLAKE

SOMEHOW I have never been able to regard Edward VII as one of our more attractive monarchs, and, despite Miss Virginia Cowles's efforts on his behalf in her very amusing and lively book, my feelings remain unchanged.

Admittedly he had some virtues: for example, he was about as unlike Queen Victoria as anyone could be; he had charm and good manners; he had an unparalleled knowledge of clothes, medals, and decorations; he was very lavish over money; and—perhaps an indirect corollary of the latter—his worst enemies could not have accused him of anti-Semitism.

I must also concede that some of the reproaches levelled at him do not seem so very bad today. It may be true that he was incapable of reading a serious book, but his brilliant ever wanted an intellectual upon the throne. He certainly betted heavily on horses and cards, but the English are a race of gamblers.

What then of his "moral" using that word in the usual English sense? They were, indeed, far from impeccable. His infatuation and highly successful pursuit of pretty women reminds us of Charles II, George IV, and Miss Cowles rightly points out that it was no mere symptom of ebullient youth.

## At Over 60

At the age of over 60, even after he had succeeded to the throne, the King, leaving his long-suffering Queen at home, would repair every year to Marlborough, allegedly for "the cure," really for the pleasures of his rich demi-mondaine society.

There is no doubt something undignified about the portly and slightly non-eyed monarch settling off upon anonymous assignations in the privacy of the thick woods which surrounded that delectable watering-place. But, after all, an inordinate passion for the other sex is a far less dangerous vice in kings than, say, a passion for power, and in any case King Edward's affairs were conducted with discretion and remained unknown to the general public.

As a matter of fact, the general public would probably not have minded all that much if they had known that the young wife is a far greater menace to the throne.

—Edward VII and his Circle, by Virginia Cowles, Hamish Hamilton (381 pp., 25s.).

a throne than the wrong mistress. Moreover, in those days the monarchy had not become semi-deified as it is now.

Before 1914 it was actually possible to be funny—sometimes very funny—about royalty, as a glance at Sir Max Beer's book, *Cartoons*, will show. At all events, King Edward was a popular figure, whatever may have been known or guessed about his private life.

What makes him an unattractive character seems to me none of these things, but rather a sort of inner emptiness of mind, a profound boredom with life, an absence of real character or personality behind that impressive facade.

## Blankness

Charles II and George IV may have had deplorable morals, but they were clever men, men of wit and good taste. King Edward never made a remark worth remembering. Intellectually, he was far inferior to his mother, and in matters of taste a total Philistine, never rising above the opulent vulgarity which will always be associated with his reign.

Perhaps it was this boredom and blankness which caused him to fill his days with that endless round of conventional pleasures whose very description sounds so depressing: the long dull week-ends at stately homes, only varied by dreadful practical jokes; the enormous battues at Sandringham; the gargantuan meals with conversation rapidly confined to gossip and trivialities; the treadmill routine of the "season" at Cowes, Scotland and the South of France. The Prince's mode of life can be explained partly, but only partly, by his mother's determination to exclude him from public affairs. Many attempts were made to reverse her policy and, in particular, Miss Cowles wholly fails to do justice to Gladstone's pertinacious though unsuccessful efforts in that direction.

## Fatal Illness

Moreover, she fails to explain the problem which for so long puzzled posterity: why was Queen Victoria so hostile to her eldest son? Yet the explanation is a new well-known, and in view of the general tone of Miss Cowles's book, discretion can scarcely have been her reason for excluding it.

Just before his fatal illness the Prince Consort, who was already in poor health, found it necessary to hasten to Cambridge, not merely, as Miss Cowles says, to demonstrate with his son about "his disappointing progress," but to demonstrate with him about a

matter which, in Queen Victoria's words, "broke my Angel's heart"—in fact a youthful escapade with a woman.

The Queen firmly believed that worry over this episode hastened, even caused, her beloved husband's death, and—most unfairly—she never forgave her son. Nevertheless it may be doubted whether the Prince's exclusion from public life involved any great loss to the country.

I greatly enjoyed Miss Cowles's book. As a vivid description of the quasi-regency world of the aristocracy, which survived so long into the Victorian era, as a compendium of scandals and causes celebres, it deserves, and will get a wide public.

On the more serious aspects of history it is at times somewhat reminiscent of "1066 And All That," but this does not matter. As for her verdict on the King, I think she is too charitable. I prefer Rudyard Kipling's terse description—"a corpulent voluptuary."



Three key men in Britain's economic upset: Mr. Alick Dick (left) boss of standards . . .



Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Chancellor, and Sir Leonard Lord, British Motors' chief.



# IS THIS THE START OF A SLUMP?

By Edward Westropp

THE people are puzzled and worried by the crisis in Coventry and Birmingham.

They watch the sackings from Austin and Standard and the firms of motor accessories makers with mounting apprehension. And uppermost in their minds is the great personal question—"Will our turn come? When will we find ourselves jobless at a week or a month's notice?"

Only a great crash, a slump on the 1929 scale, could endanger the livelihood of millions. Yet many see the falling car sales as a harbinger of disaster. They believe that this is the first of a dozen industries to become involved in the cycle of diminishing orders, smaller pay rolls, and queues at the employment exchange.

## Old age . . .

NOT only the workers feel this fear. People with their savings invested in industry are reluctantly coming to believe that a depression is on the way and that their old age will be darkened by smaller dividends or, indeed, no dividends at all.

The money they set aside so carefully to provide for retirement has already been whittled away by a falling stock market, and now every line they read in the papers of the depression in the motor trade underlines their concern.

I am not a brash optimist. I believe that a slight setback in Britain's luxury and consumer goods trades has been long overdue and that this setback is still in its initial stages.

But I say: most emphatically that in my opinion the worst that will happen in the next 12 months can only produce a situation which will compare favourably with the so-called prosperity years just before

the war and be as far removed from 1929 as the moon is from the earth.

Consider the facts. Three men are involved in the present situation, and the first has deliberately created problems for the other two.

Harold Macmillan, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the Minister who has sent 6,000 workers of Longbridge hurrying to queue at the employment exchange. He was faced with the problem that for every three vacancies in industry, only two workers were available.

But many of the men now in jobs are engaged on the wrong things.

They are making cars and washing machines and furniture and household appliances at a time when we desperately need more electric generating equipment and machine tools and steel and aircraft engines and road-making machinery and ships and electronic calculators.

## Soft market

IN other words, it had become vital to divert the skilled men and women from the frivolities of life to the absolute necessities which Britain must make and export in order to live.

Chancellor Macmillan is doing this in the only possible way. He has made it harder to sell the cars and the washing machines and by so doing he is forcing the workers into the essential trades which need their services.

Yet because he does this the cry of "slump" echoes from Throgmorton Street to Glasgow.

What of the two other men involved? The first, Mr. Alick Dick, is the boss of standards. He turns his workers out because he cannot sell his cars.

They will not be on the dole for long. Birmingham with all its resilience and its hundred and one different trades will soak them up.

And as for Sir Leonard, he must plan anew to provide

models which will sell abroad instead of concentrating on a "soft" British market which has ceased to exist.

So the workers will get work and Sir Leonard will be put on his mettle, which is exactly what the Chancellor had planned and exactly what he wants.

The third man is Mr. Dick, managing director of Standard Motors. He has made no bones about it. He realised several months ago that if the British motor industry is to remain in a flourishing condition the maximum amount of mechanisation is the answer. So he sacked men and laid out capital, and the first fruits will be seen in a year or two from now.

Mr. Dick is a man of foresight and resolution and Mr. Macmillan was no doubt greatly delighted by his actions.

What is the upshot of all this? Quite simply we are in for a period in which firms like Imperial Chemicals and Victoria and Alberts and Lloyds will continue to boom while the makers of what Americans call "consumer-durables" will go through a bad patch.

Does this mean that there is no danger, no danger at all of a major depression?

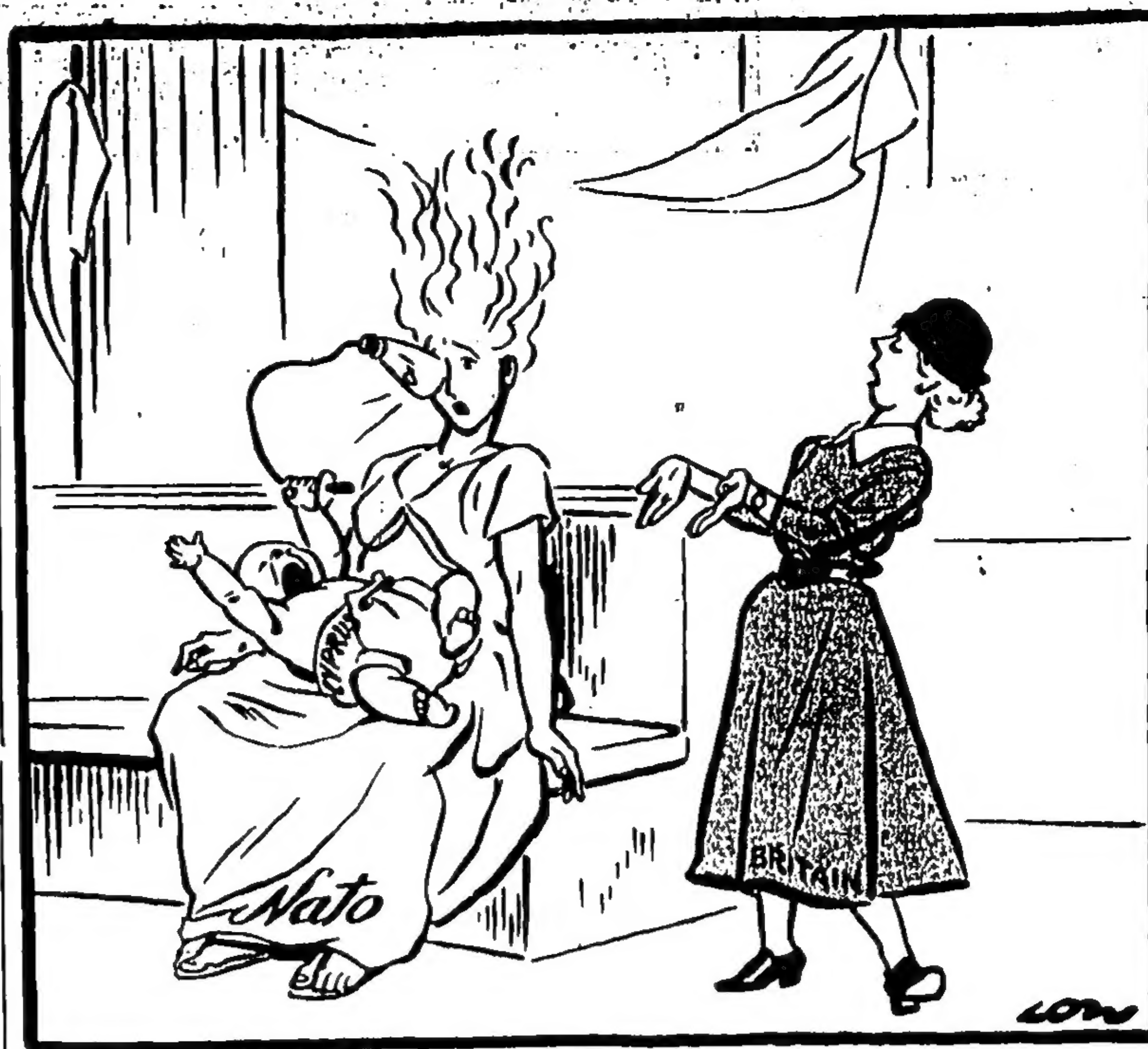
By no means. If, in the months ahead there were to be no increase in productivity, if a long steel strike occurred, if delivery dates continued to lag behind the Germans and the Japanese, of course we should be in for a rough time. After all, nobody owes Britain a living.

But provided we make full use of this period and provided world markets get no tighter we should emerge as a nation strengthened and refreshed by the slumping diet of 1956.

## Heartening

THE "if and buts" I have listed may seem formidable but here is a heartening thought. It is extremely unlikely that world markets will contract.

To bring such an event about, America herself must first enter a slump, and in this election year the whole massive strength of the Republican Party will be devoted to ensuring that no such catastrophe occurs.



"HAVE A GO YOURSELF, MUM"

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian

# Diana Dors On Hollywood

THERE is no more startling example of successful career-making than that of Diana Dors, Britain's most publicised film star. Now she is in Hollywood bidding to repeat that success. For what life is like on Sunset Boulevard read her now, . . . in an interview with Christopher Dobson.

YOU know, I was prepared to dislike Hollywood. I heard so many stories about it being a terrible place.

But it's really a very exciting and beautiful place. No one but a fool could dislike it—or a failure.

Mind you, it's very tough. You've got to be able to keep your head above water and be able to earn enough money to live in the luxury that Hollywood can offer.

We are living in Marlene Dietrich's old house. We are really very lucky. It is just off Sunset Boulevard, and it's wonderful. It is the epitome of everything I have thought Hollywood should be—lovely furniture, a swimming pool, of course, and a view out over Hollywood to the Pacific.

## Own Cadillac

We have hired a coloured cook too. She's a real character, has her own Cadillac, and says that Dennis and I can borrow it whenever we like. What do you think of that?

We've had a tremendous time since we have been here, with Press parties and premieres—all the Hollywood glamour. We met the James Masons too, and they have invited us to their house to play tennis with them.

They are so nice. I had never met them before. But then we are already getting involved with the British colony—there's Joan Carson, Glynnis Johns, and

Mike and Liz Wilding. They have all been very kind to us.

I've been going along to the studios too getting ready for the film. We have been working on clothes and make-up. They really are professional out here.

I had the idea they did not take life too seriously. But that's all wrong. They have taught me some little dodges and gimmicks that are wonderful.

## Hair Creamed

My hair, for instance. They use the most delicious creams and shampoos on it. They act like magic. My hair is gorgeous now.

But it has not been all one way. I have been able to give them a few ideas about make-up.

Relaxation is the big problem here. We have had so little spare time. When we can we try to get away to the beach and eat and swim and laze.

It looks as if that is going to be my only relaxation for some time. I've got film and TV offers pouring in.

The studio has already asked me to stay on after this film and start a new one with Rod Taylor in September. I shall probably do that. Though I must say I am already a trifle homesick.

I am definitely not going to make my permanent home here, although it is so tempting. We love England.

The ideal thing would be to make pictures on both sides. But then I suppose I would have to live in the middle of the ocean.

NATHANIEL CUBBINS, who writes our popular Wednesday humorous column, is on holiday. Watch for his return!

# COME TO THE FAIR... And Bring Your Cheque Book

By David Bamping

W OULD you have your treasured jewellery melted down to be fashioned into a memorial to someone you loved?

Catherine the Great of Russia did that in 1798 in memory of her lover Prince Potemkin. Potemkin remained Catherine's great favourite though succeeded by many another lover. He was an able administrator, built her Black Sea fleet and commanded the armies which added the Crimea to her possessions.

At his death Catherine ordered a communion cup to be made in his memory. Weighing 108 oz., it was studded with over 1,300 diamonds (in all 165 carats) and was presented to a convent in St Petersburg.

Now comes the first opportunity of buying it since it was bought 30 years ago from the Soviet Government by a firm of London jewellers. For it is on show at the 16th Antique Dealers Fair in London.

What would it cost you? Its owners just can't fix a price tag to it. They just say "Make an offer and we'll consider it."

## HUMAN STORY

There's a human story behind most of the high-priced baubles at the Fair.

An historic silver-gilt ewer and rosewater dish nearly missed making an appearance at the fair. They were mistaken for brass by the family which owned them and had over long years become black with neglect.

One day the family decided to send to auction a number of its possessions. The ewer and dish were dumped on a rubbish heap as valueless, but, black as they were, the family gardener rescued them, thinking they might fetch a few shillings at the sale.

Just before the auction someone recognised them as silver-

gilt plate from Mary Tudor's reign.

They now take pride of place on their stand at the Grosvenor Hotel which houses the Fair.

Did you know that the problem of putting up for the night the unexpected guest in a small house was solved over 200 years ago?

Here's the evidence—an armchair made in 1720, which can be quickly extended to a 6ft 2in bed. And the Georgian craftsman who made it thought of a place to put the mattress when not in use—in a compartment underneath, an idea regaining favour with twentieth-century designers.

## RARE SCREEN

For £2,000 you could buy a 9ft x 24ft, twelve-divisioned screen. It is carved carved lacquer with a rare brown background and was given in 1670 to Mr and Mrs Jen Shensu by 120 friends and relatives as a combined birthday present. If you can read Chinese, you will learn that Mr Jen, a great scholar, and his dutiful wife lived in complete conjugal happiness and that their uncle was a great friend of Emperor Kang Hsi.

What about something smaller—something from the Imperial Palace itself? Maybe a pair of early 18th century polychrome enamel dragons from the Emperor's personal apartment. They're only 3ft high and have five claws—sure sign of their having been the Celestial One's property. General Foley brought them back after the sacking of Peking during the "Boxer Rising, and they're yours for £3,000.

Whatever you decide to buy, you can rest assured that it was made before 1830, the datum line dividing antiques and "modern trash."

Prices you will have discovered, haven't changed much recently, although, as the dealers will tell you, business is slow in these days of financial restrictions. Prices remain steady because more people than ever are chasing an ever-diminishing supply of antiques.

## Look!

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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Damaged cargo on this vessel will  
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas at Hong Kong & Kowloon  
Wharf Goddard at 10 a.m. on Wed-  
nesday, 18th July and Thursday,  
19th July, 1956, and consignees  
representatives are requested to be  
present during survey.

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Damaged cargo on this vessel will  
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Douglas at Hong Kong & Kowloon  
Wharf Goddard at 10 a.m. on Wed-  
nesday, 18th July and Thursday,  
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# British Pilots Brave Malayan Jungle

## TINY AUSTER PLANES ARE ARMY'S EYES

Taiping, July 17.

Tiny high-winged Auster planes are the eyes of the army in Malaya's jungle war.

British army pilots fly the small single-engined aircraft over the mountainous wilderness of this country, where the Communist terrorist bands are hiding, searching out their camps and supply dumps.

The small planes skim down remote valleys and fit over the steep ridges of the tropical jungle, where flying is hazardous at all times and the slightest slip can spell disaster.

Pilots rate the jungle country of central Malaya as some of the trickiest flying country in the world.

### VICIOUS STORMS

Sudden down draughts can suck the small Austers down for hundreds of feet and dash them against the tree tops below. Cloud and sudden vicious storms are every-day occurrences.

But above all, pilots know that when they are over deep jungle, there is only a small chance of their being able to make a forced landing if something goes wrong. Should they come down safely through the tops of trees hundreds of feet above the ground, they are still faced with the biggest hazard of all getting out alive.

One man who succeeded, Sergeant Kenneth McColl, made headlines all over the world with his tale of heroism. McColl, limping from his injuries, walked for 22 days towards safety until aborigines found him.

He cut crutches to help his progress and lived on jungle roots and berries. And he was nearly dead when he was brought back to civilisation.

This day-in-day-out flying over the jungle in planes just like those which private fliers use for weekend pleasure trips at home, is one of the most dangerous jobs in Malaya.

In one Auster flight, visited, out of a dozen pilots two had been killed in crashes in a month and almost every man in the flight had crashed at least once during his tour.

The Austers form Royal Air Force squadrons, although the pilots are highly-trained army men, many of the officers being skilled artillery observers.

### TWO DUTIES

Normally the Austers perform two duties, acting as aerial observation posts in directing artillery fire and flying on communications and liaison missions.

But in Malaya they are concerned mainly with reconnaissance and supply. Besides hunting out the Communist hiding-places, they also aid patrols in the deep jungle by dropping messages, food and ammunition.

Much of this flying has to be done at low altitudes and like at these heights that the tricky Malayan weather makes it "dicey."

Captain S. Whitehead of Gillingham, Kent, who commands the Auster flight at Taiping, said that his pilots flew mainly in the valleys behind the 4,000ft mountain ridge behind the town.

To reach this operational area they have to use two passes through the mountains. Nearly every afternoon, thick cloud formed, blocking both routes.

Captain Whitehead said that the pilots had to keep a constant watch on the passes in case they got trapped behind the mountain ridge.

### AIR POCKETS

It clouds cut their escape route, they had to make for alternative landing grounds, some of which were only rough strips, hacked out of the jungle.

At certain times of the year, powerful air pockets develop in the mountain valleys which are a menace to low-flying.

"But we have to fly low to carry out our work," Captain Whitehead said. "This is one of the risks we just have to take."

It was one of these air currents which sucked down one of Captain Whitehead's pilots several months ago. When his plane crashed, the pilot was hanging upside down in his straps.

He eventually freed himself and, holding his aircraft compass upside down—the position it normally is in a plane—

set a course for the nearest group of troops in the area. The soldiers brought the man back to his base. But the pilot died some time later in another crash, the cause of which was never discovered.

### SURVIVE MOST

Another officer, Captain Michael Badger, of Saragrove, Churchill, Oxfordshire, had a similar story.

Captain Badger was flying on a reconnaissance with a passenger when the plane crashed into some trees. Captain Badger was knocked out, but the passenger freed him. The two men then salvaged compasses and emergency equipment and started out for the nearest patrol position.

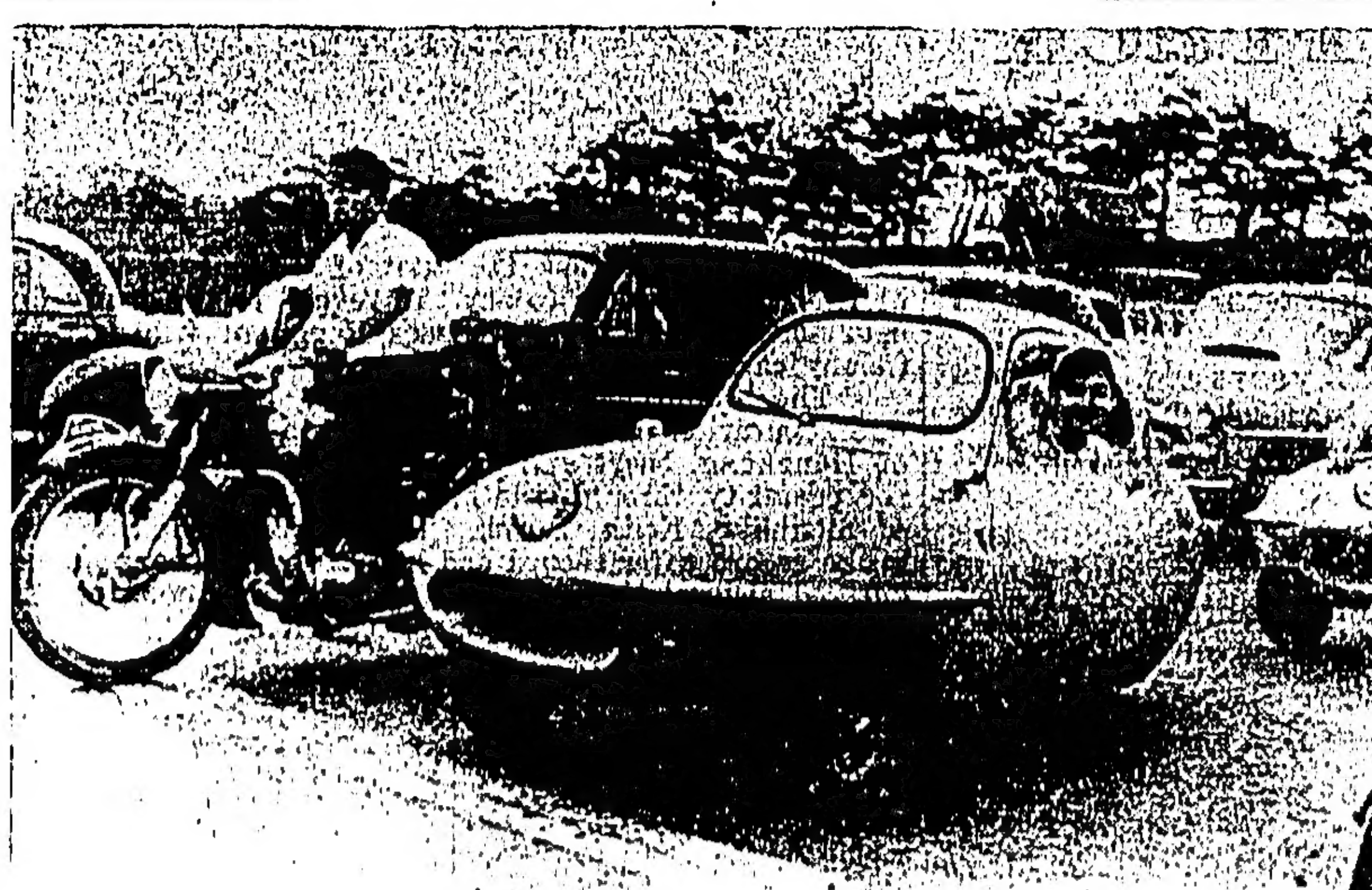
Again they were lucky enough to meet the soldiers who brought them to safety.

Captain Whitehead said that the construction of the tiny plane made it possible to survive most crashes, providing the Auster was not travelling very fast.

Soldiers slogging through the jungle appreciate the work the Auster pilots are doing.

Captain Whitehead's office bears witness to this. On his walls are a collection of grim souvenirs, retrieved by ground troops, from Communist positions spotted by the planes.—China Mail Special.

## New Japanese Midget Car



## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 18**  
By Air  
Formosa, 6 p.m.  
Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.  
By Surface  
Macao, 6 p.m.

**THURSDAY, JULY 19**  
By Air  
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, 10 a.m.  
Thailand, Pakistan, Lebanon, Germany, France & Great Britain, 10 a.m.  
Indo-China, 11 a.m.  
Japan, 11 a.m.  
Philippines, 2 p.m.  
Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Macao, 6 p.m.

Although both British and US firms have suffered production setbacks recently, their competitors in Germany and Japan are thriving. Pictured, for example, is a new Japanese midget car which made its debut recently following public demand. It is the "Fuji Cabin", a two-passenger three-wheel vehicle whose 5.5 hp engine produces a maximum speed of 37 mph. The car is to be mass-produced this year.—Express Photo.

## Plea To Primate

Nicosia, July 17.  
The Senior Bishop of Cyprus, Bishop Anthanas Kilum, today telegraphed to the Archbishop of Canterbury urging him to try and stop the execution of two Cypriot terrorists, Andreas Zakkos and C. Michael.—France-Press.

# STALIN ISSUE AT FRENCH RED CONGRESS

Le Havre, July 17.

The French Communist Party is about to hold its fifth national congress since the war in an atmosphere of unrest caused by Moscow's "de-Stalinisation" campaign.

The 14th Party Congress will open tomorrow in the modern Town Hall of Le Havre, a Norman port which has been rebuilt in ultra-modern style after almost complete wartime destruction. The Congress will last until July 24.

The French Communist Party was one of the last Communist parties outside the Soviet Union to join the campaign against the cult of personality which was adopted by the Soviet Communist Party at its Moscow Congress in February.

### Paid Tribute

When the French Party followed Moscow's lead in the anti-Stalin campaign, it still paid tribute to Stalin's role as theorist and governor and "in the struggle against all enemies of the October Revolution and in the building of socialism and in the destruction of German fascism."

The French Congress here may provide indications on whether the demystification or de-Stalinisation of the Party is making any progress.

The French Communist Party was long considered, and prided itself on being, the most Stalinist of Communist parties outside the Soviet Union. French Communists are widely considered to have devoted a "personality cult" of their own around the party's Secretary-General, ailing 66-year-old M. Maurice Thorez.

Usually well-informed non-Communist sources have reported scores of letters pouring into the Central Committee from branches all over the country protesting against the anti-Stalin campaign and demanding explanations. Humanite, the party's newspaper in Paris, admitted in June that the campaign was causing "legitimate emotion" among Party members.

Other main themes of the Party Congress are expected to be:—

Non-Communist sources estimated the membership of the French Communist Party at 907,000 members immediately after the war and said that it had declined considerably since. At the 13th Party Congress in June 1954 a party spokesman admitted that the party had only 506,250 members and called for a mass recruiting drive.

Party officials claim that membership has been increasing ever since and is now just over 1,000,000.

### Suffered Decline

Party spokesmen say that support for the Party in the country was considerably increased in last January's general election. They claimed 5,225,173 votes—425,000 more than in the previous General Election in 1951, and an increase of 52 seats in the National Assembly.

In the general election in 1954 they polled 5,489,000 votes and won 174 seats in the National Assembly.

But the Communist press here has suffered a decline since the war. Its daily newspapers today number seven, compared to 17 at the Liberation, and their total circulation is now less than that of Humanite ten years ago.

"Correspondance de Presse," an independent agency which gathers information about press matters, estimates that about 525,000 copies of all Communist newspapers are sold daily. In 1946 Humanite and its evening twin, Ce Soir, each topped 600,000 copies a day.

### Six Provincials

Three Communist dailies stopped printing in June, which has enabled Humanite to increase its daily sales from about 180,000 to 240,000 during recent weeks. A Sunday edition, Humanite Dimanche, sells an estimated 512,000 copies.

There are still six provincial Communist dailies.—China Mail Special.

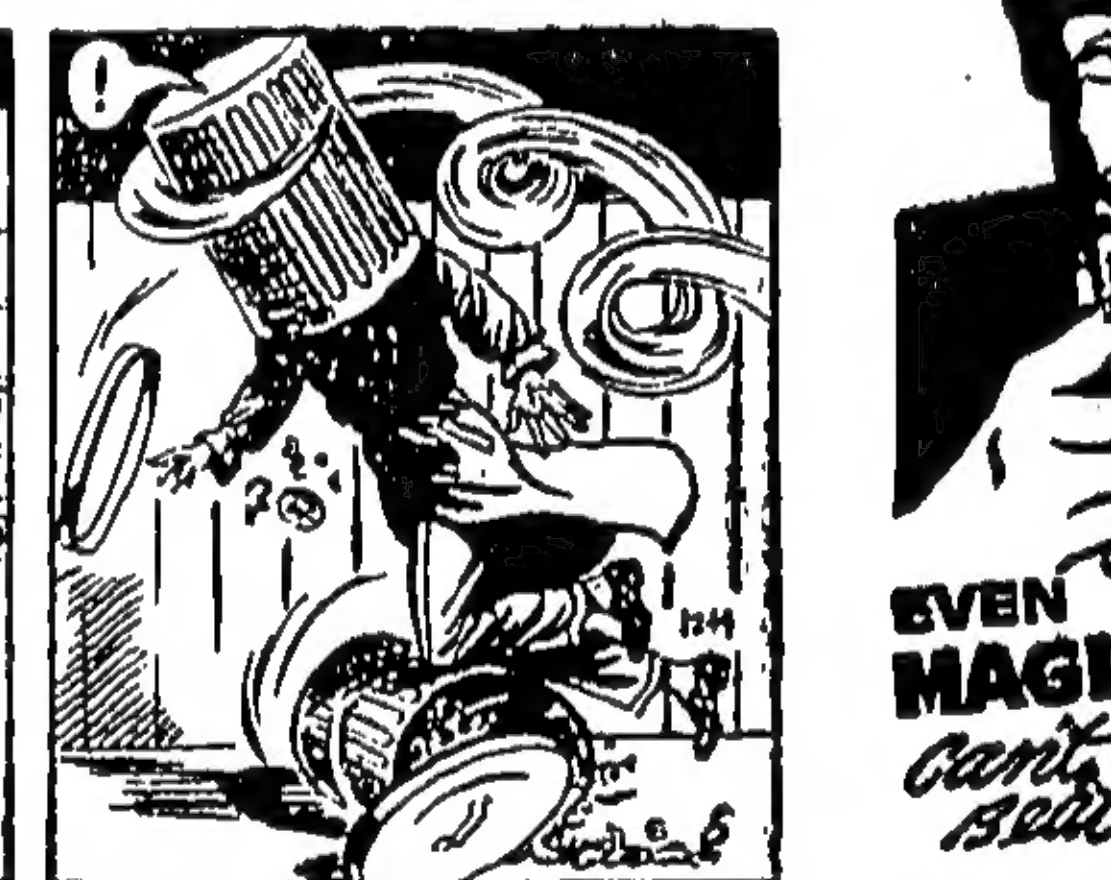
## Staff Work

Canberra, July 17.  
For 110 cadets at the Royal Australian Naval College, the Navy provides 94 persons to train and look after them.

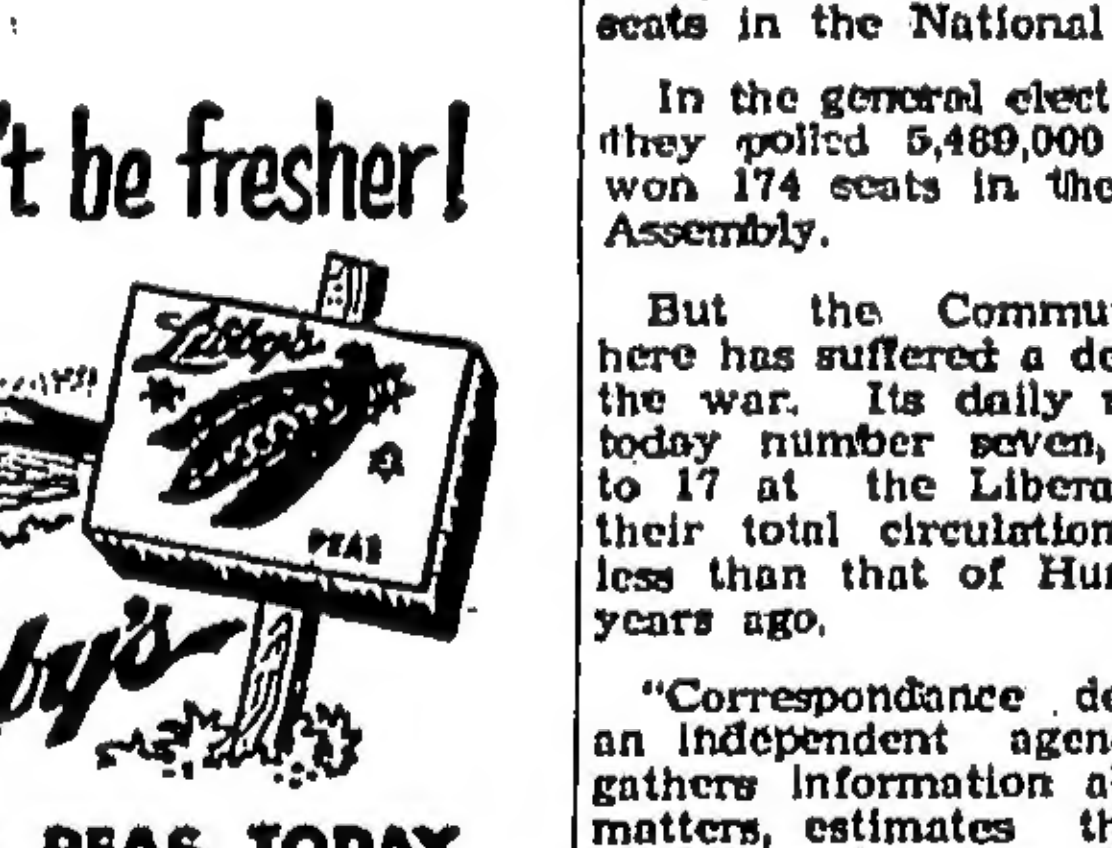
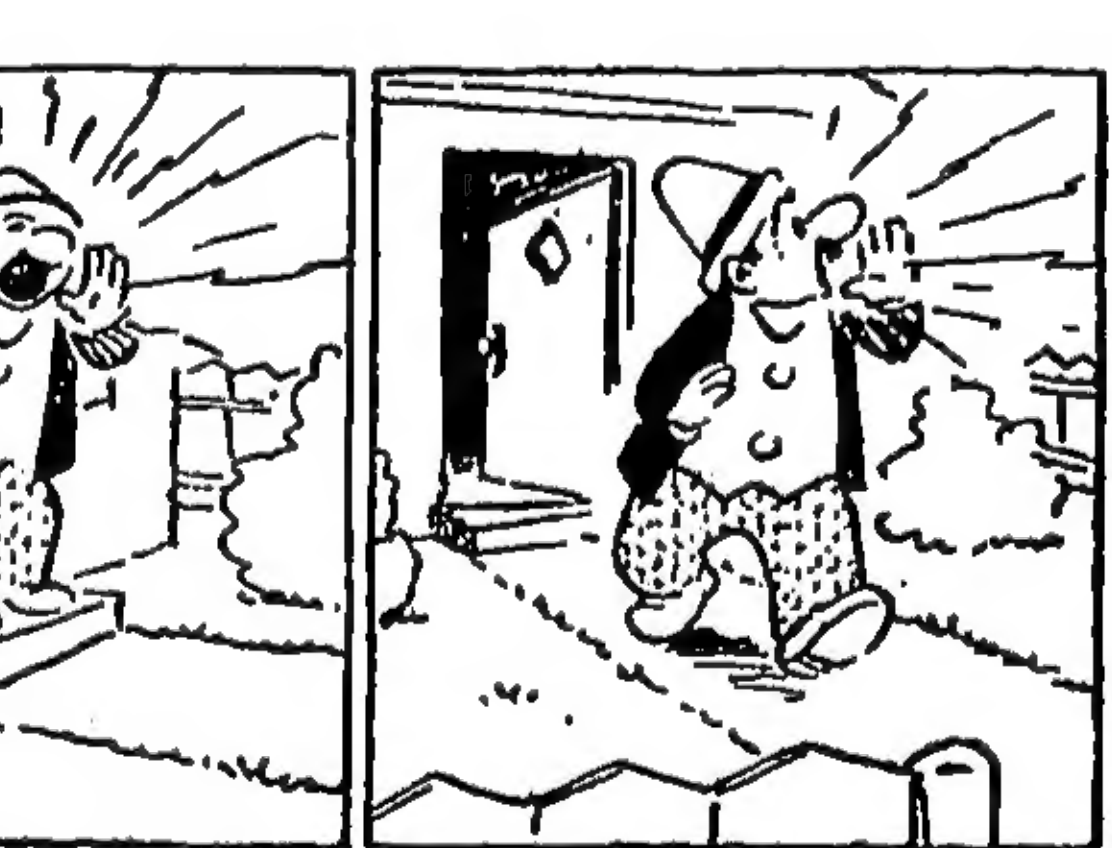
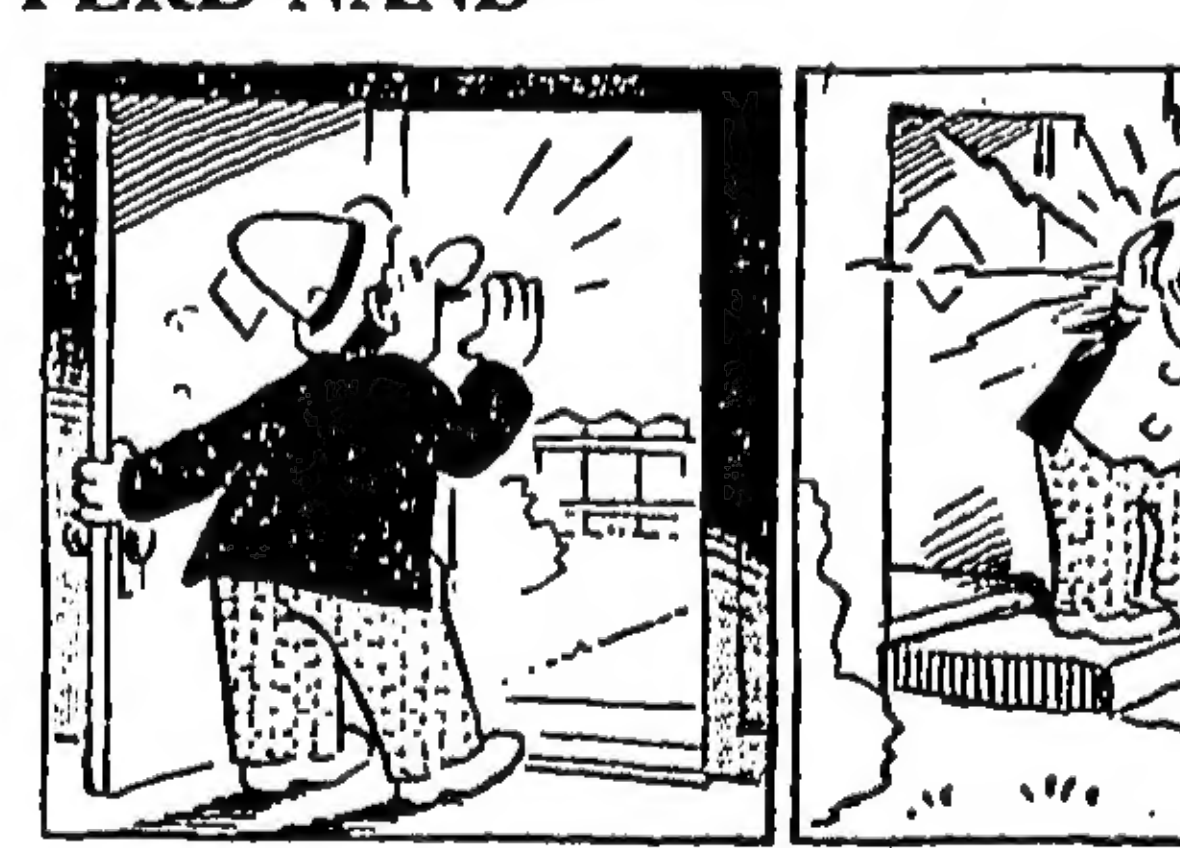
The Air Minister, Mr. Athol Townley, representing the Navy Minister, Senator Neil O'Sullivan, told the House of Representatives in answer to a question that the College had a headmaster, 12 masters, and 10 officers and 71 ratings for instruction, maintenance and administration duties.

Average yearly cost of the college was £4167,700 (£213,900 sterling).—China Mail Special.

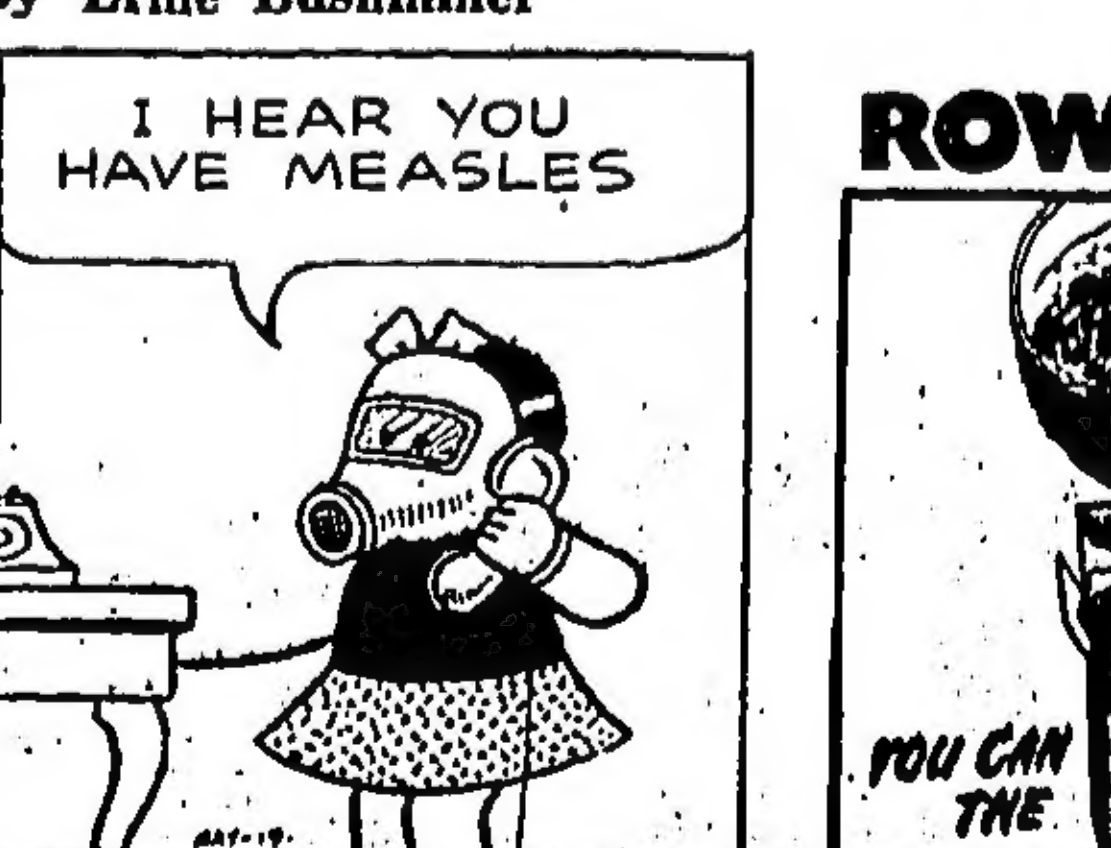
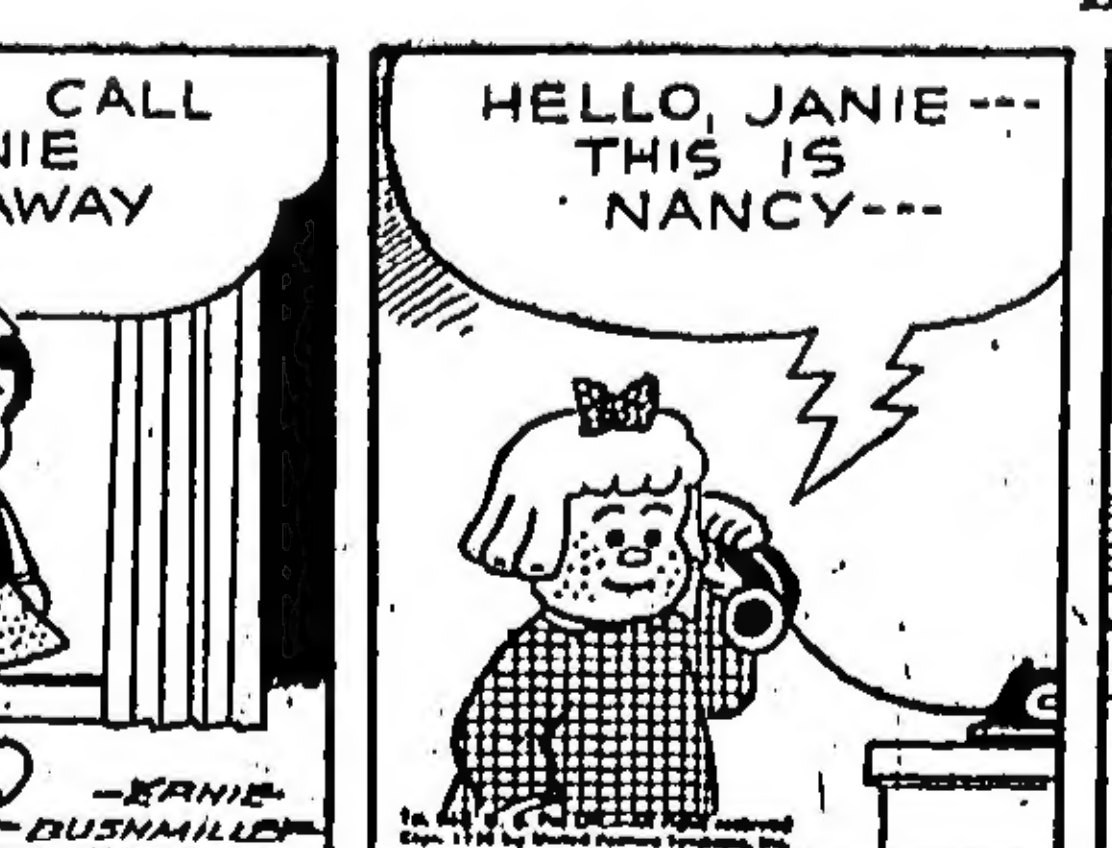
## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



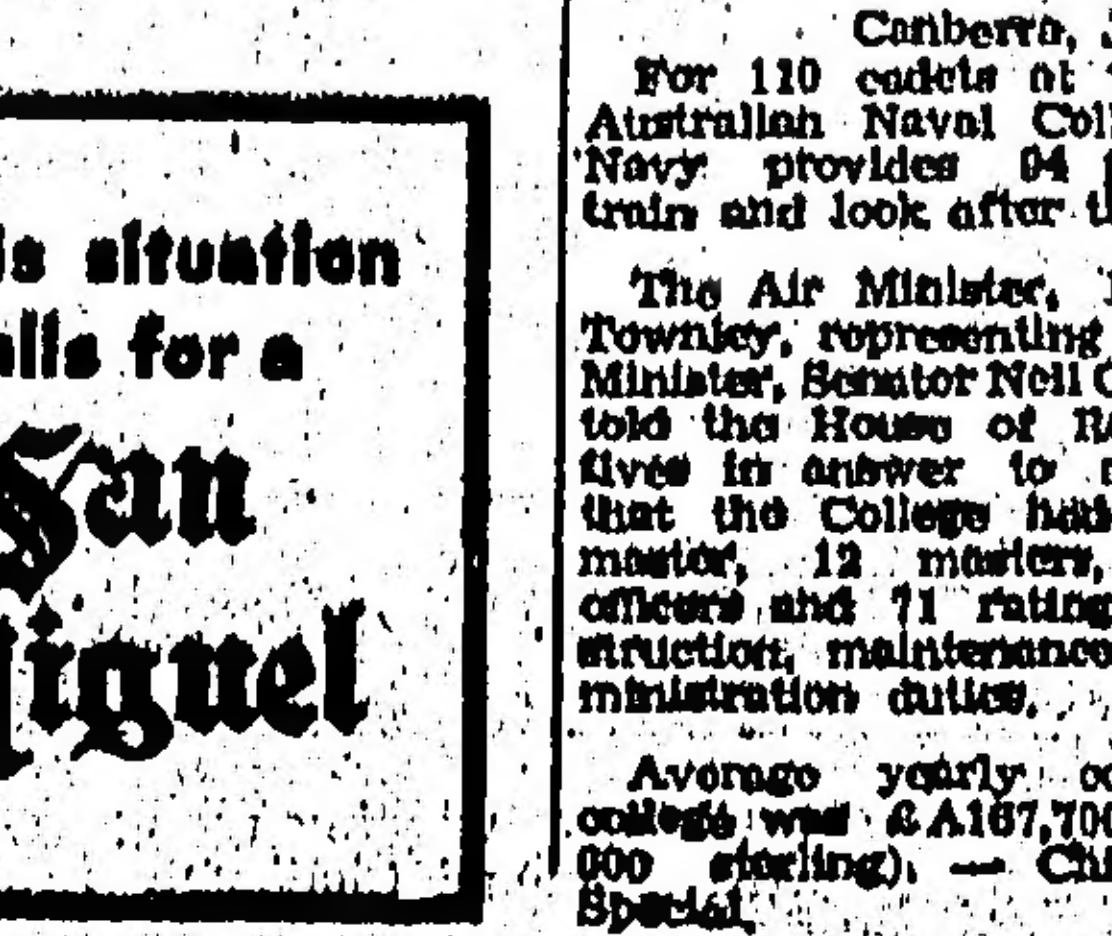
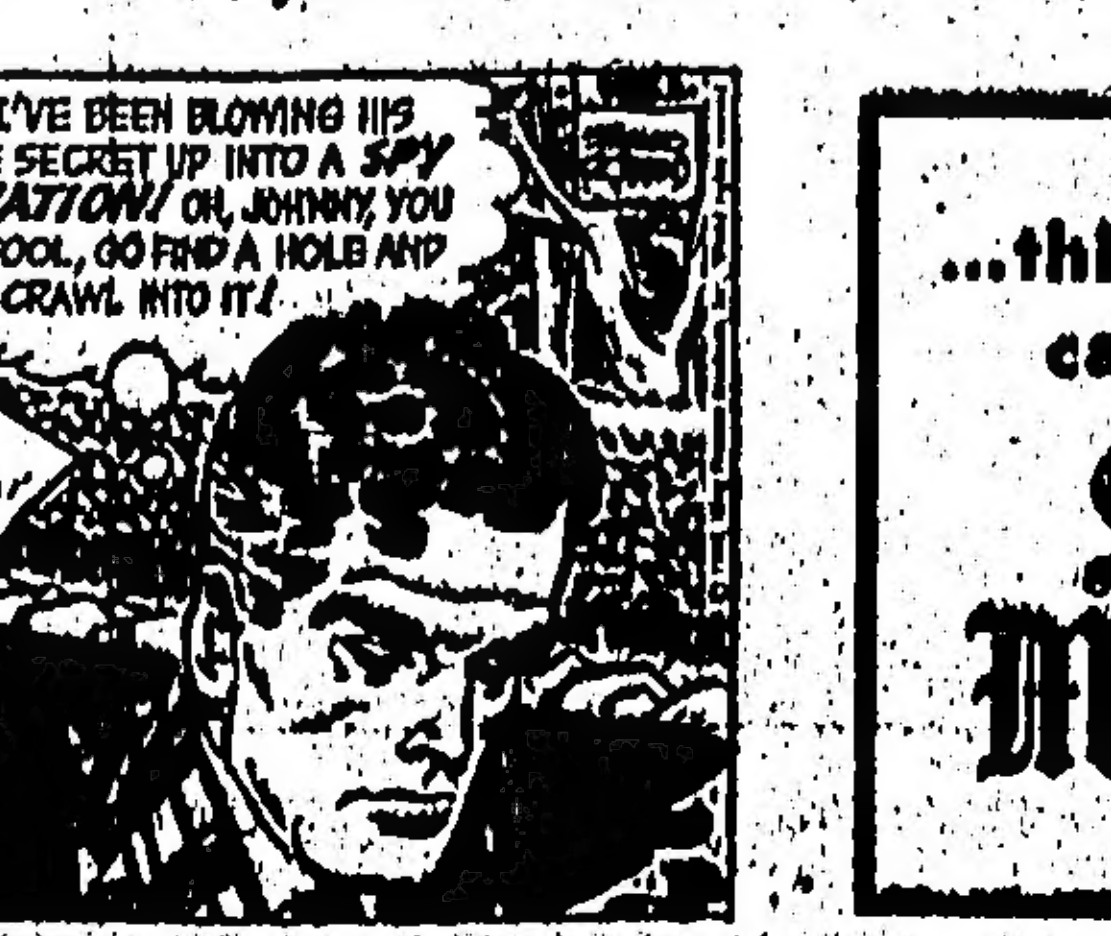
## FERD'NAND



## NANCY



## JOHNNY HAZARD





# TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

## NEW ZEALAND TIMBER INDUSTRY

### IS BOOMING Production Exceeds All-Time Record

Auckland, July 17.

New Zealand's timber production in the current year will be even greater than last year's all-time record of 626,000,000 board feet, which was an increase of 10,000,000 feet on the previous year.

### WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, July 17.

The No. 1 Has rubber futures contract today closed unchanged at 35 1/2 cents, lower with sale of 139 contracts.

The standard contract closed unchanged to 35 1/2 cents, lower with no sales.

#### Closing Prices

No. 1 Has	July
July	34 1/2
Sept	32 1/2
Dec	30 1/2

#### Standard Contract

July	Sept	Dec
34 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2
32 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2
30 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2
28 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2

Character of the trading remained much the same as in recent sessions. Commission house selling and scattered hedging, plus the lower London market shaped the general trend.

The spot market ruled with factors uninterested. Spot No. 1 Has was quoted nominally at 34 cents a pound. Shipment offerings were available in fair quantity from the Far East but at prices beyond local buyer ideas.

Exchange members will meet July 23 to consider a proposed new rubber futures contract. If adopted, it will be traded concurrently with the present "standard" contract. The present No. 1 Has will expire with the December delivery.

Salient features of the proposed new contract (1) It will introduce November and January deliveries and eliminate the December position; (2) this gives six deliveries instead of five; (3) Delivery of Has one sheet, with allowance for 1/2 grade off equality at 1/2 the allowance between one and two sheets; (4) Differentials to be used in arriving at the allowances will be established by a committee meeting on the 15th day of each month preceding the delivery month; (5) Small bales will not be deliverable against the contract. The proposed new contract market contract would be similar to the contract existing in the physical market.

#### SINGAPORE

After some trade support in the morning the market sagged and ruled quiet most of the afternoon. Towards the close there was some covering and small enquiry caused prices to improve slightly and closing uncertain at highest for the afternoon session.

#### Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	Aug.	92 1/2-0
	Sept.	91 1/2-0
	Oct.	unquot
No. 2 rubber per lb.	Aug.	88 1/2-0
No. 3 "	"	80 1/2-0
No. 4 "	"	84-85
Spot rubber unbaled	"	92 1/2-0
Blanket crepe		73-75
No. 1 pale crepe		112-11

#### LONDON

The market was easier with spot quoted at 20 1/10 pence per lb. Prices:

No. 1 Has spot	20 1/10
Settlement house term:	
Aug.	20 1/10
Sept.	20 1/10
Oct./Dec.	20 1/10
Jan./Mar.	25-25 1/10
Apr./June	24 1/10
General markets, cif basis,	ports
July	20 1/10
Aug.	20 1/10
Sept.	20 1/10
Estate crop	
thin	
July	3 1/2
Aug.	3 3/4
thick	unqu



